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THE FEVER COMMISSION.

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Mr. FRANCIS said the Board was perfectly well aware what he was suggesting. It was unfair to keep a man waiting for some time until he got the approval of the Board. Seven or eight days would be sufficient for any secretary or employer who knew his work to satisfy himself whether or not he could approve the plan.

Dr. CANTLEY: I propose to put the Section into two divisions. One will be for the East and the other for the West.

Mr. FRANCIS: Does not my law by law provide that the Vice-President is to be elected?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: May I inquire, sir, what is the amendment you are discussing?

Dr. CANTLEY: I am withdrawing it.

Mr. FRANCIS: I am sorry that my first proposal in favour of Dr. Cantley's law this section be decided so that it can run. Within seven days after the meeting of the Board, the Secretary shall, by means of written communication, inform the person who has given the said notice whether his designs and proposed mode of construction are approved or not.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL: What do you propose to do with the other part of the question?

Dr. CANTLEY: I would think that had better be considered at a later date.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I think perhaps you would be good enough to limit it to us for our guidelines what you propose doing.

Mr. FRANCIS: Perhaps say draft by law No. 10 and then we will have it.

The PRESIDENT then put Dr. Cantley's amendment with the following result: For the amendment 4; against 4. The Chairman then asked the members to assist the amendment, which was consequently lost.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I beg to propose that the section, with the alterations already agreed to, do now pass.

Dr. CANTLEY: I ask that the section be allowed to stand over. It is a very important matter and should not be dealt with hurriedly.

The PRESIDENT then put the question: That the section be allowed to stand over. For the passing of the section 4; against 4. The President gave his casting vote for the clause, and declared it carried.

Dr. CANTLEY: I am sorry that the Chairman exercising his power in this way. It should only be used in the same manner as is by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to except for the purpose of the section, any law which does not admit of any other mode of drainage, no person shall lead any subsoil drainage or sows into any drain used for the conveyance of sewage only, but the person so doing shall be liable to be prosecuted altogether. It was providing that was not sanctioned by the Government or by the Ordinance in any other shape or form. Until there were two distinct systems of drainage, it was not proper to put private persons being called upon to provide two separate systems.

The VICE-PRESIDENT asked if Mr. Francis wished to have the rain water and subsoil drainage separated.

Mr. FRANCIS said certainly, until provision was made for carrying it somewhere else.

Mr. COOPER said it led into the ordinary sewerage system.

Dr. CANTLEY: Is there no provision made in the by-laws for subsoil drainage?

Mr. FRANCIS: None.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL: Yes, it comes later under the question of section 13.

Dr. CANTLEY: I think this is a very important question and one that should not be settled in two or three minutes. I know this question of drainage is a very important one, and it is, and if we rush it through without taking time to discuss it we shall not be doing our duty.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The sole question is whether or not we will have the subsoil drainage to be led into the sewers.

Dr. CANTLEY: Yes, and that is a great question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I know that, but it is the sole and only question and it is not so vast as you make it out to be.

The REGISTAR-GENERAL: I move that the Section stand over until the next meeting.

Dr. CANTLEY: seconded.

The PRESIDENT: I think, as it is getting late, I think it would be as well to move the adjournment now for a fortnight.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL: I must ask of the Board, in order to be equal for a fortnight, I hope that the Board meet day after day until we finish these by-laws. We have been in existence now some months and we have done positively nothing beyond making ourselves the laughing-stock of the world. I think it is a great many of these classes of a non-contentious nature which we can finish very quickly.

Mr. FRANCIS: I think we should have had more of these classes of Society of Commerce. I have been taken as the basis of consideration, as was agreed upon by the Board at a former meeting.

The SURVEYOR-GENERAL: I am quite underrate the great good which has been done, but I think that we should have more of these classes of Society of Commerce. I have been taken as the basis of consideration, as was agreed upon by the Board at a former meeting.

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TO BE LET.

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L. GODOWNS, A B C & D at Praya East, on Marine Lot No. 117 and Inland Lot 430 & 431. (Possession on the 1st May 1888.)
Apply to

HÓ TUNG.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Office.
Rangoon, 21st August, 1888. [155]

TO BE LET.

SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE at Wanchai and **GODOWNS** 50p and 51 and **Praya East.**
Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. [1048.]

PEAK

MOUNT KELLET.

ANGALOW - UNFURNISHED, TO BE LET—from 1st October to 18th May 1889 rate.

Apply to

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & C^o.
Rangoon, 27th September, 1888. [1798]

WONGKONG WEAR & GODOWNS

Is reserved on **STORAGE** at Moderate, in First-class Godowns.

DAMER CARGOES discharged on liable terms.

Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to

MEYER & Co. [1246]
Rangoon, 2nd July, 1887.

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

DESIRABLE HOUSES in Caine Road, East 2nd Terrace, opposite to those Villas.

Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION.
No. 14, Caine Road.
Rangoon, 10th May, 1888. [912]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE COAL GODOWNS, 23,
Praya East.
From 1st MAY, 1888.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Rangoon, 12th April, 1888. [784]

E No. 25, ELGIN S

Apply to J. M. dos REMEDIOS,
at J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Singapore, 20th October, 1888. (1889)

TO LET.
ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
DOWN IN ICE HOUSE LANE, lately
let by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
the 1st August.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Singapore, 13th July, 1888. 144

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M. M. steamer *Analay*, with the French
of the 22nd September, left Saigon at
1 p. m. or the 22nd, and may be expected
to be here on or about the 25th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Taiyang*, with the
mail, left Singapore on the 20th, and
may be here on or about the 26th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The O. & O. steamer *Gadic*, with dates from
San Francisco to the 29th September, leaves
Singapore on the 24th, and may be expected
on or about the 30th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Palamedes* left
Singapore on the 17th, and is due here on the
instant.

The P. & O. steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay
Singapore at 5 p. m. on the 21st, and may be
expected here on or about the 27th instant.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenloch* left Singa-
pore on the 22nd, and is due here on the 28th
instant.

IN OTHER CASES, NO

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Postal Guide for 1887, revised to date & found in the *Daily Press* Directory, large edition, p. 701 small edition. This only authorized complete Summary of information published in Hongkong.

The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published by us in our *Advertiser*, which is always referred to much later hour than that given
A MAIL, WITH CLOSE.
Singapore, Java, Port Darwin, Sydney,
(Nobornia)—Per Ghazien, tomorrow,
at 3.30 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per
on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
S B S BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
British Contract Packet, *Gydaenar* will
depart on WEDNESDAY, the 26th
inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom,
and countries beyond, *viz* Brazilist;
to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India,
R. Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and
usual hours will be observed in closing
Mails, &c.
The Office disclaims all responsibility for
lost letters containing Bank Notes,
Jewellery, and where Registration has
been requested, will make no enquiries into
losses of such letters.

**CLOSING OF THE ENGLISH
AND FRENCH MAILED.**
The English packets leave at Noon.
Following hours till 11 o'clock in closing
is for Europe, &c. by the English and
Packets, when they leave at Noon. The
Order Office will be closed at 5 P.M. the
same day.

—Posting of Prices Current and Circulars ceases.

Current and Circulars may however be sent up to 10 o'clock if they are taken in bundles, or in parcels, with bills enclosed all on way.

—Registry offices.

eting of newspaper
cases.

Letters may be posted from 1110
to 10 cents late fee up to 1130 A.M.
hour they may be sent on board
same late fee.

U.S. BY THE UNITED STATES
PACKET.

United States Mail Packet City of
San Francisco on SATURDAY, the 27th
inst. Mails for Japan, San Francisco,
St. Louis, Canada, Europe, Peru, &c.,
will be closed as follows:—

Register closes.
Post Office closes, but Correspondence
may be put on board the Packet with
a Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until
time of departure.

Post Office declines all responsibility for
Letters or Packages. Bank Notes,
Jewelry, and where Registration has
been selected will make no enquiries into
contents of such letters.

Printed and Published by R. CANTRELL & CO. Wm
No. 100, Market Street, San Francisco.

not, probably, were it possible, be attended with the happy results which its advocates appear to hope for. "I will buy with you, sell with you, walk with you, talk with you, and so forth," says Shylock to Bassanio and his friends when they invited him to partake of their hospitality, "but, I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you," and the idea conveyed in his words sums up pretty accurately the attitude assumed on the part of the Jew towards the Christians, the best and wisest of both classes. That, as Mr. Norman expresses it, "the dislike which each side entertains for the other" may disappear in time is a hope which we may all robe and trust to see realized before long, but this happy result will not be brought about as Mr. Norman thinks, "by a complete mingling" socially.

Admiralty and War Office reserves, which is roughly estimated to cost £400,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the land. The claimants, £368,000; and reclamation at Kowloon (first instalment) £20,000. The last three of the Governor's hopes may be commenced during the coming year. The extension of the Praya in front of the Military and Naval reserves is a scheme which every Governor and Administrator for years past has tried to forward; and if Sir WILLIAM DE Vaux succeeds in bringing it to a successful issue he will earn the gratitude of the whole community. The new Harbour Office, erected on the site of the North Barracks to accommodate the Supreme Court, Post Office, Registrar-General's Office, and the other Government Offices are urgently required. But their

Admiralty and War Office re-venue, which is actually estimated to cost \$400,000; the Government portion of the Praya reclamation, \$368,000; and reclamations at Kowloon (first instalment) \$20,000. The last three the Governor hopes may be commenced during the coming year. The extension of the Praya in front of the Military and Naval reserves is a scheme which every Governor has been anxious to carry out, and to push forward; and if Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX succeeds in bringing it to a successful issue he will earn the gratitude of the whole community. The new Harbour Office, and the block of buildings to be erected on the site of the North Barracks to accommodate the Supreme Court, Post Office, Registrar General's Office, and the various Government Offices, all urgently required, but their commencement is dependent on the completion of the Praya reclamation and extension. That the valuable ground now occupied by the barracks is at last to be made available for other purposes is one of the most gratifying announcements in the Governor's message. A few gratifying announcements, that a new goal will shortly have to be built. On this point, however, Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX takes the same view as that entertained by the majority of the European residents in Hongkong, namely, that short and sharp punishments would be a better way of treating the criminals with whom we have to deal here than long periods of imprisonment, and that the Government thinks it will be necessary to yield to the *force majeure* of the home Government. The proposal will perhaps be received with less disfavour now than formerly, seeing that taxation is being reduced. A remission of 1½ per cent. is to be made in the house tax next year, and the hope is held out that in a few months it may be possible to make a further reduction. We think the state of the finances would have warranted a reduction to 10 per cent.; but, His Excellency says that owing to an uncertainty which will probably come to an end in the course of a few months he is unable to propose this at present, lest he should thereby repeat the mistake of some years ago by taking a step which would be entirely ill-timed and retrograde. What this uncertainty may be is not explained, but the evidence of the financial ability and earnest desire to serve the interests of the colony which the message of Wednesday last shows Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX to possess, justifies the belief that the delay in according the larger measure of remission will be entirely warranted, and that the hope for it is warranted by the circumstances which His Excellency says he will be able to explain in a few months.

Spain and foreign) passing through the Foreign Customs at Canton, and when read in connection with the fact that more than three millions worth of opium that used to go by junk now goes by steamer, shows that in other articles there must have been a very large increase. Mr. ALLEN, in his report, writes out by condemning the transfer of the stations outside this colony to the Foreign Customs, the only redeeming point he sees in it being that it will enable better statistics of the trade of the district to be obtained," but he does not say more.

"Whether it is worth giving so much to obtain so little is perhaps a question." Speaking of the decline in the import of piece goods coming under the cognizance of the Foreign Customs at Canton, he says: "It is said that this is to a great extent the result of

opium and kerosine) passing through the Foreign Customs at Canton, and when read in connection with the fact that more than three millions worth of opium that used to go by junk now goes by steamer, shows that in other articles there must have been a very large increase. Mr. ALABASTER, in his report, argues out by condemning the transfer of the opium trade outside the Foreign Customs, that it is in this way that the point he comes to is being that "it will enable better statistics of the trade of this district to be obtained in future," but he goes on to say—"Whether it is worth giving so much to obtain so little is perhaps a question." Speaking of the decline in the import of piece goods coming under the cognizance of the Foreign Customs at Canton, he says—"It is not surprising that the decline in the import of the markets at Sheking and Kungnung supplied from Hongkong by junk is direct, instead of, as in former years, by steamer through Canton." If this were true it would in itself be a sufficient justification of the transfer of the staples of the Foreign Customs. The complaint of the Hongkong merchants against the Foreign Customs is that they are subjected to unnecessary delays and illegal exactions; and it is held that if these were done away with the trade would increase, which is precisely what we find to be the case. But Mr. ALABASTER does not endorse the statement that the decline in the Canton returns is to be accounted for by an increase in the junk trade; he merely gives it as what he said to be the case, and he does not say that it is an assumption. It is an assumption. He does not think the trade has really declined, though the Customs Returns show a decline, and the explanation he offers is that markets in the interior, hitherto supplied from Canton, now derive their supplies overland through Tonkin, Pakhoi, or Peking, and thus escape lekin and other taxes at Canton. He does not say that the increase, and a very substantial one, the value of foreign goods imported here last year having been Tls. 3,068,656 as against Tls. 1,704,771 in 1896, and Tls. 1,536,542 in 1895. The Consul's reference to Pakhoi, therefore, is fully justified, with this qualification, that instead of our being compelled to chase between Pakhoi and Canton, the Hongkong junk trade is now free to go where it likes, the fact seems to be that there was during the year a very healthy expansion of trade throughout the province generally. With reference to Tonquin we find, on referring to the French Customs Returns, that the value of the trade crossing the frontier from Tonquin to China was only 10,044,044 francs, to which cotton yarn consumed 10,280 francs, and foreign piece goods 10,539 francs. The figures are too small to be taken into consideration in considering the increase or decrease of

387 piculs. How many articles there are, the value of which is known to but a few, which should go like these, to swell the value of the trade of China. Straw, bread, mentioned by Mr. Moossé, how ranks third in the value of China's exports, though it is of course going way behind silk and tea. The growth of the trade has been rapid since its commencement, but last year it took an enormous amount. The export for the last five years has been as follows:—1898, 53,827 piculs; 1894, 78,165 piculs; 1895, 76,484 piculs; 1896, 82,413 piculs; 1897, 150,484 piculs; 1898, 150,484 piculs. The principal port of export, Shanghai, chiefly from Tientsin and Amoy. As Mr. McKEAG, the Statistical Secretary of the Customs, remarks in his report on the trade of China for last year, those who exports have few articles of export ex-

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in undertaking it. One naturally re-forelooks for some other reason than that inaccuracy in topographical descriptions as a cause for such a display of animus as is revealed in most of the letters. It lies, I think; in the fact that, like the residents of many other places in the East, the community of Yokohama are, according to their own ideas, well nigh perfect. Yokohama does not stand alone in this matter. The same feeling is to be found in the settlement of Europeans in any other port. When settlement is made, and the "We must be cranked up," and present any adverse criticism. A special commissioner, or correspondent, or ambassador, or any other name he may care to assume, may travel through America or Europe and may attack the little weaknesses

in undertaking it. One naturally forelooks for some other reason than that inaccuracy in topographical descriptions as a cause for such a display of animosity revealed in most of the letters. It lies, I think; in the fact that, like the residents of good many other places in the East, the Japanese have a very strong opinion of their own ideas, well high perfect, and that, as a consequence, they do not stand alone in this matter. The same feeling exists wherever a small element of Europeans is made, and the result, the settlement the more marked the more. "We must be crushed up," and they present any adverse criticism. A special commissioner, or correspondent, or ambassador, or any other title they care to, will be sent through America, Europe and way attack the little weaknesses of the communities, and provided the result interesting, it will be read and taken in part even by those who are thus criticized; but let the correspondent visit our little settlement at Timbuctoo and hint that we are not in morals and manners perfect, and the Japanese will rise up and, in the following letter, which appeared in the Yokohama papers that of Mr. E. H. CHAMBERLAIN is the most important, perhaps the only one which deserves serious notice. The letters are palpably written by persons upon whom we can, unwillingly doubtless, Mr. NORMAN has trodden, "Sandy Hook's" sister to the Japan. *Gaede* is a good specimen of this class. Mr. NORMAN writes in the following terms: "The *Monocacy*, a white paddle-wheel affair like a fishing Island Sound ferry boat, so old and decrepit that it would probably be unsafe to use steam in her, and she will doubtless be broken up and sold piecemeal not a mile from where she lies." No wonder that this was "Sandy Hook's" ire, and that he wrote a warlike "cranky" and expressed it in an opinion that it would have been better for Mr. NORMAN to have committed suicide rather than to come to Japan to criticize the *Monocacy*. But the able letter of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is evidently written in a different spirit, although the charges are different against Mr. NORMAN are even more severe than those of any that have been made. It is a pity that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has not been thinking that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has been unnecessarily severe, has magnified considerably the criticisms of Mr. NORMAN. An instance or two will be sufficient to show the difference. Mr. NORMAN asserted that the foreign students of Yokohama came there with the intention and in view of making money; that because they had no sympathy with our institutions, they had no objection to being paid for the Japanese by Europeans, by giving a conversation which passed between

robably, were it possible, be attended
to happily results which its advocates
to hope for. "I will buy with you,
with you, walk with you, talk with you,
to forth," says Shylock to Bassanio
is friends when they invited him to
ze of his hospitality, "but, I will not
with you, drink with you, nor pray with
and the idea conveyed in his words
on pretty accurately the difference
between the two social intercourse
by the best and wisest of both classes.
as a Mr. NORMAN expresses it, "the dis-
which each side entertains for the other."
disappearance in time is a hope which we
all echo and trust to see realized before
but this happy result will not be
but about as Mr. NORMAN thinks, "by
completer mingling," socially.

he, however, were it possible, be attended
 to, happily results which its advocates
 wish to hope for. "I will buy with you,
 and with you will sell; I will buy with you,
 and with you will sell," says Shylock to Bassanio
 in friends when they invited him to
 share of their hospitality, "but I will not
 sell you; you should not buy me: nor shall
 and the ideas conveyed in his words
 are pretty accurately the feeling enter-
 ing on the subject of social intercourse
 by the best and wisest of both classes.
 As MR. NORMAN expresses it, "the dis-
 tinction each side entertains for the other"
 disappears in time is a hope which we
 will all echo and trust to see realized before
 we are all dead. As MR. NORMAN thinks, "a
 plebeian mingling" socially.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

A very excellent speech made by the Go-
 vernor at the meeting of the Legislative Coun-
 cil on the 17th inst. on the Gambling Ordinances
 and Amendment Bill will commend itself to the
 common sense of the community. His Ex-
 cellency fully recognises the evils of gam-
 bling as every one must do, but he also re-
 cognises the difficulty, if not the impossi-
 bility, of eradicating it from the colony, and
 that should attend the working of the pro-
 posed law. That the number of criminals in
 the colony should be augmented by coolies
 who only crime has been that of betting
 in a gambling house is not only an
 addition to the latter, but throws unne-
 cessary and useless expense on the colony. That
 the keepers of gambling houses, the men who
 are the ringleaders in their establishments,
 and whose of their money, should be
 treated as social pests every one will agree
 to render them liable to imprisonment
 without the option of a fine is a very proper
 measure. There is, however, something to
 be said against legalising the frequenting
 of gambling houses if the keeping of such
 houses is to be illegal. It seems in the first
 place to violate the fundamental principle
 of the law, that the punishment of the offend-
 er of a crime and aiding and abetting are
 treated as *pari passu* *crimina*. There
 is to the practical objection that the keep-
 ers of the houses may use the argu-
 ment that players are not liable to
 punishment as an inducement to the public
 to frequent their establishments. The profits
 derived from the keeping of gam-
 bling houses are enormous, and it is
 probable that they will continue to exist, notwithstanding the
 severe punishment proposed to be im-
 posed for the offence; and if the keepers
 can secure so much the better for their business,
 the keeper is detected and convicted he
 will be liable to a term of imprisonment not

prosperity of the Colony, and
 rating and better collection.
 to the estimate of Revenue as
 the difference has been pre-
 has been made for reasons
 of \$3,100, the amount of tax now
 annually from the same
 of cargo-bills, and (if) \$47,000
 in the assessed rates; while addi-
 was required of a sum of \$35,000, the
 of the additional shipping-rates
 for the out of the Gay Road Light
 regards Extraordinary Expenses
 derived from premiums on the sales of land
 as representing capital already ex-
 from the accounts of Ordinary Revenue
 to be expected will largely de-
 of the amount of the revenue
 been made by the Governor with
 the removal for the Military restrictions

prosperity of the Colony, and part, as regards Assessed taxes, to the careful ruling and better collection of the same. It is observed that the actual appearing as the estimate of Revenue is \$18, the difference being produced as follows:—(A) \$13,000, the amount of tax paid by the colony; (B) \$47,000, the amount of the revenue (other than duty on cargo boats; and (C) \$47,000 the amount of the assessed rates; while additional to the sum of \$58,000, the amount of the estimate of the Revenue, is required for the cost of the Gap Rock Light-house, and for the cost of the Royal Navy. As regards Extraordinary Receipts—derived from premiums on the sales of land as representing capital or profits expended in the accounts of the Royal Revenue to be expected will largely depend on the result of the strong representations have been made by the Governor with the view to the removal for the Military restrictions of the sale of the sites along the "Great Road," on the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the project, about to be submitted. Extension of the Praya is front of the "Great War" has been recommended. However, for this item \$150,000 sum likely to be realised under any circumstances, the total of the year would amount to \$1,867,718.

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary Expenditure is estimated at \$1,867,718, or an increase of \$42 as compared for 18-8. The appended increase in mental expenses of \$91,808 is due, as respects \$47,474, to votes for Scavenging and for the Hospital, which is the Military appearance of \$47,474 to Military Services transferred to the Sanitary and Medical Departments respectively. The real increase being, \$36,334 (principally due to the increase of the increasing expenditure on the Sanitary Department). The detail below is explained by the Committee. Some of the principal matters, deserve special notice.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Decrease of the vote for the establishment of the Department of the Surveyor General, \$18,708. The recommendations which this increase have been made only after consideration and consultation with Mr. the Surveyor-General, who it may be remembered proposed to resign, and to them, as to the Governor's deep regret, is to be able to suffer the loss of his valuable services, he having applied to the Government on the ground of ill health. The matter was connected with the work of the year appear to be especially prejudicial to the health of the officers. The occasions are during the hot season when ill health is not incapacitated by illness. During the year, with no less than 100 officers and men unfit for duty, and many works are unduly retarded. As one instance only, the estimates for the extension of the Praya in the Praya and Waterways, which have, owing to this cause, been delayed several months; and it has therefore been able to submit to Her Majesty's Government, the scheme for this long-delayed and important improvement. It is the Government most glad to announce, next to early year, the concurrence of the local authorities, Naval and Military, (the question,

New Water Mains	\$90,000
Main Drainage and Sanitary Works other than separate system	50,000
Water supply or separate system \$86,000, of which required during the year	26,000
Sewerage	24,000
Sludge-disposal-house (Siphon Channel)	25,000
Slaughter-house, Guelph	30,000
Public Health Office for meat and shell fish	10,000
Extension of Cattle Market	14,000
Wash houses for people	10,000
Public Health Office for milk and staff	10,000
Preparing Site for Western Market	25,000
Police Department	25,000
Mental Asylum for 7 years (Completion)	25,000
Police Station, Queen's Quay	10,000
Police Station, Kennedy Bay	9,000
Police Station, Yorkville	9,000
Superintendent of Detention and Afforestation Department	25,000
Columbian Exposition	15,000
Balances—Contribution to defenses	15,000
Contingent Reserve	15,000
Five new district schools	15,000
Twelve Public Latrines	15,000
Total for 1890-91, exclusive of \$100,000 of which required in 1890	600,000

New Water Mains	\$90,000	
Main Drainage and Sanitary Works other than separate system	50,000	
Construction or separate system	\$868,000, of which required during the year	50,000
Slaughter-houses (Sewer Channels)	25,000	
Slaughter-house, Goulson	30,000	
Police Station, City Hall and Sheriff's Office	17,000	
Extension of Cattle Market	14,000	
Wash houses for people	10,000	
Police Station, City Hall and Sheriff's Office	10,000	
Preparing Site for Western Market	45,000	
Leaving Asylum for same Completion	20,000	
Police Station, City Hall and Sheriff's Office	10,000	
Police Station, QUENTY, N.Y.	9,000	
Police Station, Kentucky Turn	9,000	
Superintendent of Detention and Afforestation Department	10,000	
Columbian Exposition	10,000	
Balances—Contribution to defenses	18,000	
Balances—Contribution to defenses	18,000	
Balances—Contribution to defenses	18,000	
Five new district schools	10,000	
Twelve Public Latrines	10,000	
Total	\$1,000,000	
of which required in 1880	50,000	

to pass through Canton in transit in
land for Shékung and Kuangsun now goes
direct to those places, and so evades their
extra tax and imposes. All kinds of
women goods are smuggled in from
the border, and are not subject to
in the demand, but to competition in the
carrying trade, junka now conveying con-
siderable quantities of foreign goods direct
to the consuming districts inland. Can-
ton, which used to be the general centre
of the provincial trade, is thus
control of some of the principal
business of the statistics for the year
may be considered as representing very fairly the
actual requirements of the city itself and its
immediate vicinity." There are no statistics
of the junka, horse trade earlier than 1880
with which a comparison can be instituted
but the Kowloon Customs Returns for that

foreign vessel traffic and the junk trade can only be fairly compared when we refer to the reports of the Commissioner of Customs, Kowloon, for the year 1883. In some of the Canton Commissioners' reports it is stated that on favourable occasions as many as three and four chests of opium were smuggled by steamers to Canton in one day, and the smuggling by junk, it was said, was enormous. The absence of returns from the Hong Kong Customs is a serious matter, more of conjecture, but now that the collection at the stations around Macao and Hong Kong is in the hands of the Foreign Inspectorate we shall have accurate returns, and the limits of smuggling will be defined. How far the native opium may interfere with the Indian at Canton it is not yet possible to say. The Chinese Government report in the Yellow Book published on the subject is not very full. In 1877 it was

and, arrived in Yokohama a short time ago, and, as usual at the points at which he stops, sent to the *Pail Mail Gazette*, the Japanese edition of the *Pail Mail*, which is published in Japan, rather than in Yokohama, as he deals with that town alone. Naturally thinking that it would be interesting to its readers to see themselves as they appear, there he sent them, the *Japan Mail* reproduced in its letter from the *Pail Mail Gazette*, and it appears to have raised an amount of interest there beyond that which it has raised here. It has been selected when he reprint it. The Yokohama papers which have been delivered to hand by the last two or three months are full of letters from irate correspondents of all ages in "going" in the strongest terms for Mr. NORMAN. That gentleman, we believe, has left Yokohama some time ago, with the intention, however, of returning, and, as he is a person of a religious, or religious, complexion, all this *Yokohama* is, I think, very

to imply, in concluding his letter, "CHAMBERLAIN, in a short running up and down the street," that he was making the Yokohama statements regarding the manners and mores of the Yokohama community, and then goes on to state the root and reason of all this correspondence and ill-feeling in one sentence. "Even if it is true," says Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "the fact that the Yokohama community is composed of money-grubbers, big tempered, big egotists, big hypocrites, big self-righteous judges, and so on by going mad and committing suicide, it would not, under all the circumstances of the case, be graceful on Mr. NORMAN's part to say so." Exactly. Suppressing we are all aware, what right has this Commissioner to judge us, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN puts it, in the eyes of the public at home? If he has no business to come and say to our people, "You ought to crack us up," why does he go on? If he dares to express ap-

his own name, but now that he is
able to sever his connection with the colony
people he will allow his name to be asso-
ciated with something, either road, street, or
building, by which it will be handed down to
posterity.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council was held
on 17th inst. There were present:—

THE EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR WIL-
LIAM DES VOGES, K.C.M.G.,
THE HON. J. EUSSELY, C.M.G., Acting Chief
Justice,
THE HON. F. STEWART, LL.D., Colonial Secretary,
THE HON. R. L. O'CALLAGH, Attorney-General,
THE HON. J. H. DODDHOUSE, C.M.G., Acting
Treasurer,
MR. J. M. PRICE, Surveyor-General,
MR. W. M. DEANE, Captain Superintendent

[illegible]

and the Public Works appearing on the
 plans are (i) and (ii) and (iii) which
 shall be commenced at once, such as a New
 Survey Office, which requires to be placed on
 a separate reclaimed site, and a new
 Survey, Post Office, and Registrar's
 Office, all of which it is proposed to in-
 clude in other Government buildings, and
 a new building to be erected on the site of the
 North Barracks; and on the reclamation
 of it (iv) the whole of the houses, and
 the present buildings; and (ii) others
 it may be hoped will be commenced in the
 near future.

Reclamation of the Prays in front of the Admiralty and War Office Re- quired for the purpose of the new front of the Port of Victoria...	\$400,000 365,000
Reclamations in Kowloon, (first in- stallment),	20,000
Total,	\$783,000

and, however, being all works, not merely re-
 pairs, are so arranged as to be completed in a
 very quickly repay the whole of their cost
 in the case of the Reclamations, a large

by the European District of the City of
as defined in this section; and any
after the words *European District* in the
shall occur in the Ordinance the words
District.

**GAMBLING PROSECUTIONS AMEND-
MENT ORDINANCE.**

Following is the text of the Ordinance to
Ordinance No. 9 of 1876 read at the first meet-
ing of the meeting of the Legislative Council
held on the 10th day of 1876 is hereby amended,
distinctions for sections 2, 4, 5, and 6 the fol-
lowing, that is to say:—

any person who shall keep any office, agency,
place for dealing in lotteries shall be liable
to be imprisoned with hard labour for any
term not exceeding six months.

any person who shall keep any house, room,
vessel, or place of any kind whatever on
or water for public playing or gaming shall
shall permit any person to play within such
room, boat, vessel, or place on land or
shall be liable to be imprisoned with hard
labour for any term not exceeding six months.

any person appearing or acting as a sports-
man, having the care or management of a
room, office, agency, or place of a forest, or
shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof and
to be liable to be punished accordingly.

THE YELLOW RIVER DISTRICTS.

Rev. W. Muirhead writes to the N. C.
News, under date 18th October, as fol-
lows:—

I received yesterday a letter from the Vicar
of the Diocese of Honan, bearing on the state of
affairs in that province. The purport of it is to
summarise effect as that contained in the article
published from the Daily Press a few days
ago. It contains a very good and manly state-
ment of the Mission in 1876, when the famine
ravaged in Shanai and Honan, and urgently
assisted to enable him to relieve the suf-
fering of many in his neighbourhood. He
states that the Yellow River inundation. He
is a follower of a large extent of country,
unrecoverable in the extreme. He states that
the famine in 1876, when he was on his mission for relief,
he has very little to administer, yet hearing
of a fund raised in Shanghai for the purpose,
he is anxious to hope that some help, will be
forthcoming to him.

The special sphere of the Mission is at Nan-
yang in the S.W. of Honan, where it has been
established for 200 years, and is well known to
be one of the largest and most important of the
districts. From the immediate scene of inundation,
there have in many instances flocked around the
Mission, where their wants are not attended to
by government officials as it is not possible to
attend to them. It can be seen as to the sad con-
dition of these refugees, and the desirability of
relieving them as much as possible.

The Vicar Apostolic and his colleagues are in
the midst of their own work, and are doing
all that is possible for the relief fund, and it is therefore in-
vited to forward this \$500 to him for this ob-
ject. It is the first appeal which he has made in
connection with the relief fund, and it is therefore
very important that the Mission should be able to
have had frequent communication with him
through the late Piere Amyant of the Lazarist
Mission in the time of the Shanai famine.
It may be proper to mention that the Vicar
Apostolic has been very much distressed in
distributing the fund in the vicinity of the
inundation, and admits there was no special
reason there, but that the famine was so great
that there is abundant call for it, and as it
is directly occasioned by the Yellow River
inundation, for which the fund was raised, there is
a special reason for giving it to us.

The Vicar Apostolic has called on me, both to thank me for
the help afforded to Honan and to appeal in
the name of Ngan-hui. It is sufficient to say
that the Vicar Apostolic has been very much
pleased to meet with in various departments of
the Mission in that province. Their brethren
are constantly craving assistance, and are in the
most deplorable condition. Our only hope is that
the opportunity is at length afforded of dis-
tributing the funds in hand, and these who are
receiving them are charged to write full
explicit details of the state of the country. The
report they submit that Honan is in by far
the most needy condition, and are thankful that
the appeal for Ngan-hui has been met by a

SAILING RACE.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., was hardly the day for sailing, nevertheless there were five boats started for the sailing race from the usual starting line round the Channel Rocks and back to the starting point. At the commencement of the race the wind was very gusty, and blew from the E., but after the boats had rounded the Channel Rocks the wind veered round towards the N., and almost fell a dead calm. Mr. M'Carthy was the fortunate winner of the silk flag, and he was the prize for this race, as he finished the course after fifteen minutes in advance of Sloan's new racer *Pina*. The following is a list of the boats which competed, placed in the order in which they finished the course.

Ellie (Mr. M'ellie)	1
Ellie (Mr. Sloan, R.N.)	2
Beauty (Mr. Haylar)	3
Flora (Mr. Mills)	4
Nellie (Dr. Sprague)	5

Mr. M'Carthy made a very good start, and quickly took the lead, but as she was badly handled she got to leeward of H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*, and was beatified for nearly two minutes, in the meantime the other boats had got well on their way, leaving her far behind, otherwise she might have taken a more favourable position in the finish. The next race, which will be the last in the series, will take place next Saturday, when it will be decided who is to receive "The Champagne," which falls to the winner of the greatest number of races.

Appended are the names of those who have been fortunate enough to win a race and the names of the races they have won—

Mr. Sloan, R.N.	2
Mr. M'Carthy	2
Mr. Long	1

SHOOTING MATCH.

On the shooting match between the officers of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 1st Buffs, and the constables came off on the 26th inst. at the Police Ranges, Kewtown. The constables were greatly troubled by the bad light, and, as a result, the officers were very heavy winners. Under these circumstances the averages were highly creditable, and P.C. Robertson's 34 for 4 possible 35 was a really excellent performance. The constables, as was expected, gave their opponents a bad beating, but it must be remembered that the advantages are all on their side in the choice of cracks with the rifle. Mr. Wighton with 88, P.C. McLeenan with 85, Mann 84, and A.S. Taylor 82, were the best at scores in the match. Appended are the

	INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.				TOTAL.
	200.	300.	500.	YDS.	
Inspector Quinoy	25	18	34	77	64
Sgt. Taylor	25	17	18	60	60
Constable Kemp	23	20	11	54	54
Constable Smith	23	14	34	71	79
Constable Parsons	23	22	20	65	67
Constable J. McDonald	19	27	22	68	78
Constable Smith	20	20	18	58	63
Inspector Gaylor	19	20	10	49	49
Constable Taylor	22	27	21	70	82
Constable King	20	24	31	75	84
	208	221	190		619

CONSTABLES.

	200.				300.				500.				TOTAL.
	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.	YDS.					
Constable Robertson	32	25	31	88	33	25	31	89	33	25	31	99	75
Constable Watson	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	79
Constable Wyllie	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	79
Constable McDonald	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	29	24	26	79	79
Constable Smith	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	74
Constable Burr	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	74
Constable Warrace	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	74
Constable Young	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	27	23	24	74	74
Constable McLeenan	30	25	30	85	30	25	30	85	30	25	30	85	85
	299	239	244	782	299	239	244	782	299	239	244	782	782